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20. If in the *Euxine-Sea* there can be found any sign of the *Caspian Seas* emptying it self into it by a passage under ground? If there be any different Colour, or Temper as to Heat or Cold; or any great Current or Motion in the Water, that may give light to it?

21. By what Inland passages they go to *China*; there being now a passage for *Caravans* throughout those places, that would formerly admit of no Correspondence by reason of the Barbarisme of the Inhabitants?

22. Whether in the Aquæducts, they make, they line the inside with as good Plaister, as the Ancients did? and how theirs is made?

23. To inquire after these excellent Works of Antiquity, of which that Country is full, and which by the ignorant are not thought worth notice or preservation? And particularly, what is the bigness and structure of the Aquæducts, made in several places about *Constantinople* by *Solyman* the Magnificent? &c.

An Observation of Optick Glasses, made of Rock-Cryстал.

This is contained in a Letter, of *Eustachio Divini*, Printed in *Italian* at *Rome*, as the 39. *Journal des Scavans* extracts it; *vid.*

Though it be commonly believed, that *Rock-Cryстал* is not fit for Optick-Glasses, because there are many Veins in it; yet *Eustachio Divini* made one of it, which he saith proved an excellent one, though full of Veins. *

* It may be queried whether those were true Veins, or only Superficial Strictures, and slight scratches.

An accompt of the Use of the Grain of Kermes for Coloration.

This was communicated by the Ingenious Dr. *Croen*, as he received it from one, Monsieur *Verny*, a *French* Apothecary at *Montpelier*; who having described the Grain of *Kermes*, to be an excrescence, growing upon the Wood, and often upon the leaves

leaves of a Shrub, plentiful in *Languedock*, and gather'd in the end of *May*, and the beginning of *June*, full of a red Juyce; subjoynes two Uses, which that Grain hath, the one for *Medicine*, the other for *Dying of Wool*. Waving the *first*, notice shall only be taken here of the *latter*, vid. That, for *Dying*, they take the Grain of *Kermes*, when ripe, and spread it upon Linnen: And at first, whilst it abounds most in moisture, 'tis turn'd twice or thrice a day, to prevent its Heating. And when there appears red powder amongst it, they separate it, passing it through a Searce; and then again spread abroad the Grain upon Linnen, untill there be perceived the same redness of the powder; and at the end, this red powder appears *about* and *on* the surface of the Grain, which is still to be pass'd through a Searce, till it render no more.

And in the beginning, when the small red Grains are seen to move (as they will do) they are sprinkled over with strong Vinegar, and rubb'd between on's hands: afterwards, little Balls are form'd thereof, which are expos'd to the Sun to dry.

If this red powder should be let alone, without pouring Vinegar or some other acid liquor upon it, out of every Grain thereof would be form'd a little Fly, which would skip and fly up and down for a day or two, and at last changing its colour, fall down quite dead, deprived of all the bitterness, the Grains, whence they are generated, had before.

The Grain being altogether empty'd of its pulp or red powder, 'tis wash'd in Wine, and then expos'd to the Sun. Being well dried, 'tis rubb'd in a Sack to render it bright; and then 'tis put up in small Sacks, putting in the midst, according to the quantity, the Grain has afforded, 10. or 12. pounds (for a *Quintal*) of the dust, which is the red powder, that came out of it. And accordingly, as the Grain affords more or less of the said powder, Dyers buy more or less of it.

'Tis to be noted, That the first red powder, which appears, issues out of the Hole of the Grain, that is on the side, where the Grain adhered to the Plant. And that, which about the end appears sticking on the Grain, hath been alive in the husk, having pierced its cover; though the hole, whence it commonly issues, remains close as to the Eye.